Implications of increasing urbanization

†2616. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increasing urbanization has posed the crisis of non-availability of cultivable land in the country;

(b) whether starvation like situation is arising for the farmers due to increasing commercial activities on the cultivable land in Haryana which is mainly a wheat producing State; and

(c) what plan is being mooted by Government to save the cultivable land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) As per available estimate, there is a marginal decline in the cultivable land from 183.14 million ha. in 2001-02 to 182.57 million ha. in 2005-06. During the same period, area under non-agricultural uses has increased from 24.07 million ha. to 24.94 million ha. in the country. The decline in the cultivable land is mainly due to increase in population, diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanization, roads, industries etc. in the country.

In case of Haryana, the cultivable land has marginally increased from 3.776 million ha. in 2001-02 to 3.780 million ha. in 2005-06. During the same period area under non-agricultural uses has increased from 0.425 million ha. to 0.479 million ha. in the State.

(c) Government of India is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes namely, (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), (ii) Soil Conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP and FPR), (iii) Reclamation of Alkali Soil (RAS), (iv) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), (v) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), (vi) Desert Development Programme (DDP), (vii) Integrated Waste-land Development Project (IWDP) for development of degraded lands in the country. Under the above programmes, since inception upto the end of Tenth Five Year Plan an area of 50.83 million hectare has been, developed and part of such developed land is also brought under cultivation to maintain balance in different type of land uses.

Application of new technologies in agriculture

2617. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Agriculture can be made globally competitive by application of new technologies especially space technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has developed high yielding varieties for farming recently; and

(d) if so, the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Technologies such as use of Geographic Information System, Remote Sensing, Global Position System, Simulation Modeling along with Information Technology have wide application across diverse fields such as crop forecasting, land use planning, flood and drought monitoring. Besides, other latest technologies such as biosensors, biotechnology, nano-technology etc. also have potential applications to make Indian agriculture competitive.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Using radiation induced mutation and cross-breeding, BARC has developed 29 improved varieties that are released and notified for commercial cultivation. These include: 16 in oilseeds (12 in groundnut, 2 in soybean, and 2 in mustard); 11 in pulses (4 in blackgram, 5 in greengram, and 2 in pigeonpea); and 1 each in rice and jute. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of varieties released and notified for commercial cultivation - BARC

Crop	Variety	Year of Release	M: Maturity (days) Y: Yield (kg/ha) YI: Yield increase (%)	States	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Groundnut	TLG-45	2007	M: 114 Y: 1506 YI: 28	Maharashtra	Large seed for Kharif season
	TG-38	2006	M: 115 Y: 2500 YI: 20	W. Bengal, Orissa, Assam/ N.E. States	High yield potential in residual moisture situation Rabi/ Summer
	TG-37A	2004	M:110 Y: Kharif 1993 YI: 26-38	Rajasthan, UP, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, W Bengal, Orissa, Assam, N.E. States	Fresh seed dormancy
	TPG-41	2004	M: 120 Y: Summer 2407 YI:26	All India	Large seed (70g/ 100 seeds), Fresh seed dormancy
	TG-26	1995	M: 110-120 Y: summer 2500 YI: 23-39	Gujarat Maharashtra, MP	Semi-dwarf, early maturity, high harvest index, high partitioning efficiency, fresh seed dormancy, wider adaptability

1	2	3	4	5	6
	TKG-19A	1994	M: 120-125 Y: 2000-2500 YI: 12-13	Maharashtra	Large seed, fresh seed dormancy
	TG-22	1992	M: Kharif 115-120 Y: Kharif 1677 YI: 30	Bihar	Medium-large seed, fresh seed dormancy
	TAG-24	1991	M: Kharif 100-105 Summer 112-117 Y: kharif 1300 Summer 2500 YI: Kharif 24 Summer 50	Maharashtra West Bengal Rajasthan Karnataka	Most popular in all groundnut growing states, semi dwarf habit, early maturity, high harvest index, high partitioning efficiency, wider adaptability used as national check variety
	Somnath (TGS-1)	1989	M: 110-125 Y: Kharif 2000 YI: 23	Gujarat	Large seed Spreading habit
	TG-3	1987	M: 110 Y: 2000-2500	Kerala	More branches
	TG-17	1985	M: 115-120 Y: 1700-2000 YI: 15-20	Maharashtra	Less branches
	TG-1	1973	M: 130-135 Y: 2400-2500 YI: 15-20	Maharashtra, Gujarat	Large seed
Soybean	TAMS 98-21	2007	M: 103 Y: 2318 YI: 20	Maharashtra	High yielding, Resistant to bacterial pustules, myrothecium leaf spot and soybean mosaic virus diseases
	TAMS-38	2005	M: 90-95 Y: 1800-2000 YI: 20	Maharashtra	Early maturing. resistant to bacterial pustule. Myrothecium leaf spot
Mustard	TM-2	1987	M:90 Y: 1370 YI: 25	Assam	Appressed pod
	TM-4	1987	M: 95 Y: 1470 YI: 35	Assam	Yellow seed
Greengram	TMB-37	2005	M:64 Y: 1100 YI: 20	Eastern UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, West Bengal	Tolerant to Yellow Mosaic Virus

1	2	3	4	5	6
	TARM-18	1995	M: 65-70 Y: 1051	Maharashtra	Resistant to powdery mildew
	TARM-1	1995	M: 80 Y: 765 YI: 45	Maharashtra, Gujarat, MP, AP, Kerala Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa	Resistant to powdery mildew
	TARM-2	1992	M: Rabi: 90 Y: 1000-1100 YI: 80	Maharashtra	Resistant to powdery mildew
	TAP-7	1983	M: 60 Y: 700-800 YI: 23	Maharashtra, Karnataka	Tolerant to powdery mildew
Blackgram	TU 94-2	1999	M: 70 Y: 900-1000 YI: 19-37	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu	Resistant to Yellow Mosaic Virus
	TAU-2	1992	M: 70-75 Y: 900-1000 YI: 18	Maharashtra	High yielding
	TPU-4	1992	M: 70-75 Y: 900-1000 YI: 22	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh	Large seed
	TAU-1	1985	M: 70 -75 Y: 800 -1000 YI: 24	Maharashtra	Large seed Most popular variety in
Pigeonpea	TAT-10	1985	M: 110-115 Y: 900-1000	Maharashtra	Early maturing
	TT-6	1983	M: 135-140 Y: 1200-1300 YI: 15	MP, Maharashtra, Gujarat, AP, Karnataka, Kerala	Large seed
Rice	Hari	1988	M: 135-140 Y: 6000 YI:20	Andhra Pradesh	Slender grain type
Jute	TKJ-40	1983	M: 125-130 Y: 2800-3100 YI: 10-13	Orissa	High yielding

Upgradation of agricultural infrastructure

2618. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of financial assistance provided by the Central Government to the States during the last three years for the development and upgradation of agricultural infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): The Plan expenditure during last three years under